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# **M I C H I G A N** **WOLF DIGEST**

— Hunting season: November 15 - December 31 —

**Or** until target harvest is reached for each Wolf Management Unit

## ***IMPORTANT REMINDERS***

- Licenses go on sale Sept. 28 at noon EDT.
- Hunters must call each day to check season status.
- Harvest must be reported by phone on the day wolf is taken.

**1-855-345-WOLF (9653)**



RAP (Report All Poaching): 800-292-7800

Visit us online at [michigan.gov/dnr](http://michigan.gov/dnr)

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources is committed to the conservation, protection, management, use and enjoyment of the State's natural and cultural resources for current and future generations.

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The Michigan Natural Resources Commission (NRC) is a seven-member public body whose members are appointed by the governor and subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

The commission conducts monthly, public meetings in locations throughout Michigan. Citizens are encouraged to become actively involved in these public forums. For more information visit [michigan.gov/nrc](http://michigan.gov/nrc).

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**NOTICE:** This brochure is not a legal notice or a complete collection of hunting regulations and laws. It is a condensed digest issued for hunters convenience. Copies of Wildlife Conservation Orders, which contain complete listings of regulations and legal descriptions, are available on our website: [www.michigan.gov/dnr/laws](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/laws)

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunities for employment and access to Michigan's natural resources. Both state and federal laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, disability, age, sex, height, weight or marital status under the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 as amended (MI PA 453 and MI PA 220, Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, and the Americans with Disabilities Act). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire additional information, please write: Human Resources, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 30028, Lansing, MI 48909-7528 or the Michigan Department of Civil Rights, Cadillac Place, Suite 3-600, 3054 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, MI 48202 or the Division of Federal Assistance, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop MBSP-4020, Arlington, VA 22203.

This publication is available in alternative formats upon request.

## MICHIGAN WOLF DIGEST

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### Tribal Cultural Values

People hold differing values and beliefs about wolves. As one example of many diverse perspectives, the cultural and religious values regarding wolves are particularly important to many Native Americans in Michigan (the Anishinaabe). Wolves are part of their family clan system and play an important role in cultural teachings and creation stories. The Anishinaabek believe that their fates are inextricably linked and what happens to the wolf also happens to their family. For these reasons, Michigan tribal governments are opposed to wolf hunting, and tribal lands are not open to hunting of wolves. Please respect these values and beliefs.

### History and Recovery

In Michigan, the eastern timber wolf or gray wolf was protected under federal and state endangered species protection statutes in 1974 and 1976, respectively. Recovery of the population began in the late 1980s. The current wolf population is comprised of descendants of immigrants from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Province of Ontario. In March 2006, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) determined that wolves in this region had met the predetermined recovery criteria and began the process for delisting wolves. Removal of wolves from the state list of threatened and endangered species required a population of 200 or more animals for five consecutive years. This recovery goal was met, and wolves were removed from the state's threatened and endangered species list on Apr. 9, 2009. Great Lakes region wolves were removed from the Federal Endangered Species List on Jan. 27, 2012.

### Wolf Management Plan

As wolves reached recovery goals, the State of Michigan developed a Wolf Management Plan to help guide management actions into the future. The plan, developed with significant stakeholder input, is summarized in this digest to help promote an understanding of the overall wolf management vision of the state of Michigan. The complete 2008 Wolf Management Plan may be found online at [www.michigan.gov/wolves](http://www.michigan.gov/wolves). The plan is scheduled for revision in 2014. Public harvest of wolves is just one piece of the overall management plan.

### Wolf Management Plan Strategic Goals

#### 1. Increase Public Awareness and Understanding of Wolves and Wolf-related Issues

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is working with partners to develop a wolf information and education program designed to provide accurate and timely material to the public, media, and others. The program includes a wolf information page on the DNR website ([www.michigan.gov/wolves](http://www.michigan.gov/wolves)) and materials for use in school classrooms.



Stay on top of the latest news from the Michigan DNR!  
Visit us at [michigan.gov/dnr](http://michigan.gov/dnr) and click on the red envelope to sign up for e-mail updates!

## 2. **Maintain Active Research and Monitoring Programs to Support Science-Based Wolf Management**

A science-based management approach is essential to maintaining a viable wolf population in Michigan. Currently, the DNR is actively researching and monitoring the abundance, health, and other biological factors of the wolf population as well as the social dynamics related to wolf management.

For more information on these projects visit:

[www.msu.edu/~lutemich/Site/Research.html](http://www.msu.edu/~lutemich/Site/Research.html)

[www.fwrc.msstate.edu/carnivore/predatorprey/index.asp](http://www.fwrc.msstate.edu/carnivore/predatorprey/index.asp).



## 3. **Enact and Enforce Regulations Necessary to Maintain a Viable Wolf Population**

A person may not take, sell or purchase wolves, except under specific permit, hunting license, or certain specified conditions. The DNR is committed to enforcement of wolf regulations to discourage violations related to the illegal take of wolves.

## 4. **Maintain Sustainable Populations of Wolf Prey**

White-tailed deer are the primary food source for wolves. The DNR is committed to maintaining deer as a prey-base large enough to sustain wolves AND to maintain a population of deer that may be hunted.

## 5. **Maintain Habitat Necessary to Sustain a Viable Wolf Population**

If habitat is optimal for their prey – deer – then it most likely is good habitat for wolves as well. Habitat linkages will be maintained and protected to allow for wolf dispersal.

## 6. **Monitor and Manage Wolf Disease and Parasite Threats to the Wolf Population**

There is currently no major disease or parasitic threat to the sustainability of the Michigan wolf population. The DNR will continue active and passive monitoring of the health of wolves and make management adjustments as needed.

## 7. **Minimize the Negative Impacts of Captive Wolves and Wolf-Dog Hybrids**

The Michigan Wolf Management Plan opposes the possession of captive wolves or wolf-dog hybrids. Possession of wolves or wolf-dog hybrids can pose a threat to people, the wild wolf population, pets, and livestock.

## 8. **Facilitate Positive Wolf-Human Interactions and Other Wolf-related Benefits**

Wolves provide a variety of ecological, personal, economic, and cultural benefits for the people of Michigan. As only one example among many different perspectives, wolves are particularly important to Native American cultures in Michigan. The DNR will work to inform the public of the benefits derived from the presence of wolves.

## 9. **Achieve Compatibility Between Wolf Distribution, Abundance, and Social Carrying Capacity**

“Social carrying capacity” refers to the minimum and maximum levels of wolves society will tolerate. Tolerance varies greatly between different groups of people based on location, personal beliefs, the level of threat, etc. The DNR is working to manage wolf-related interactions in an effort to increase public tolerance for wolves.

## 10. **Manage Actual and Perceived Threats to Human Safety Posed by Wolves**

A wolf attack on a human has never been documented in Michigan or in the other continental states. However, on rare occasions, wolves have attacked people in other areas of North America, and concerns for safety are warranted. Most wildlife has the potential to harm people, but wolves are not likely to attack any person who does not invite aggression (i.e., by provoking or feeding wolves). The most important factor contributing to wolf attacks in Canada and Alaska appears to be habituation to humans. This can occur by directly feeding wolves or attracting wolf prey (deer) to your property.

Both lethal and non-lethal control measures will be used – including the elimination of wolf attractants, use of scare devices, aversive conditioning and lethal means – when a wolf poses an immediate threat. The DNR has implemented the hunting season outlined in this digest to help reduce the human-safety risks in specific areas of the U.P. where such threats have not been resolved through other means.

## 11. **Manage Wolf Depredation of Domestic Animals**

Depredation by wolves on livestock and pets can reduce public acceptance of wolves in addition to causing financial and emotional hardships on farmers and pet owners. The DNR is committed to maintaining a viable wolf population while minimizing depredations on domestic animals. This is being accomplished through:

- Distributing information on how to avoid livestock depredations, providing technical support, and implement non-lethal control measures and providing reimbursement for verified livestock losses.

- Providing information to hunting dog owners on the locations of dog depredations to enable hunters to avoid such areas. This information is available by calling the Marquette DNR office or by viewing an interactive map of pet depredation sites at [www.michigan.gov/wolves](http://www.michigan.gov/wolves).
- Implementing 2008 PA 290 and 318, which allows livestock producers or pet owners to shoot a wolf that is in the act of attacking a pet or livestock. Wolves that are killed may not be moved and must be reported to the DNR within 12 hours.
- Providing permits to livestock producers with a history of verified depredation to take wolves prior to new wolf depredation activity in a given year.
- Targeting wolves known to prey on pets or livestock for lethal control.
- Implementing a public harvest of wolves in three areas with a history of livestock and pet depredations or nuisance behaviors that have persisted despite the use of the above techniques. The details of this portion of the plan are outlined in this digest. The wolf hunt is designed to help reduce the wolf conflicts and is focused on zones that encompass packs with a history of depredations while avoiding packs that have no known depredation history.

## 12. *Use Hunting as a Socially and Biologically Responsible Additional Tool for Managing Wolves*

The Wolf Management Plan supports the use of hunting to help reduce wolf-related conflicts. In 2006, a survey of Michigan residents showed support for the use of hunting to help resolve wolf-related conflicts.

Hunting is an option as a management tool if:

- A viable population can be maintained.
- Wolf-related conflicts are a result of high wolf densities in a local area.
- Non-lethal and targeted lethal methods have been insufficient.
- Other methods are not logistically feasible.

Hunting was approved by the Natural Resources Commission (a seven-member body with decision-making authority on the take of game animals) in July 2013. The season is designed to help reduce wolf-related conflicts in three areas totaling 12 percent of the land in the U.P. These areas have had persistent wolf-related conflicts such as human-safety concerns and pet and livestock depredations over the past several years and are areas where non-lethal and targeted lethal methods have not been as effective in reducing conflict as desired.

Specifics on implementation of this management tool are outlined in the remainder of this digest. Regulations have been structured carefully to try to avoid exceeding the targeted number of wolves being taken. The season will be evaluated to determine if the current structure has helped to reduce the number of conflicts that have occurred in these areas.

## **The Impacts of Predators on Deer in the Upper Peninsula**

Deer provide food, sport, income and viewing opportunities to Upper Peninsula (U.P.) residents and visitors. In some areas, deer cause damage to farm crops, deer-vehicle accidents, and suppression of forest vegetation. Deer abundance in the U.P. is affected by the intensity of timber harvesting and winter severity. Recently, the role of predation is getting more attention by both sportspersons and deer managers.

Deer survival is influenced by many factors including disease, predation, weather and hunter harvest. In the U.P., deer survival is especially influenced by winter food supply and cover. Predators also play a role in the survival of deer, particularly fawn survival during the spring and summer. Some predators are able to take deer of any age, while other predators are able to catch fawns only during the first couple weeks of life. Research is being conducted in the U.P. to better understand the impact of predation on deer, while also determining how predation is influenced by winter weather and deer habitat conditions.



Additional information about this research project can be found at [www.fwrc.msstate.edu/carnivore/predatorprey/index.asp](http://www.fwrc.msstate.edu/carnivore/predatorprey/index.asp).

## **Wolf/Dog Conflicts**

Wolves will defend their territories and may attack other wolves, coyotes and domestic dogs that are in their territory. Most wolf-dog conflicts occur where dogs are trained or used for bear hunting, which overlaps with the time wolf pups are using homesites.

Dogs used for hunting are at risk of being attacked by wolves because they: (1) traverse large areas, which increases their chance of encountering wolves; (2) may be released at bear bait sites that also may be used by wolves; (3) bark while tracking, which may be viewed as a territorial challenge by wolves; and (4) are some distance from hunters and therefore not protected by the presence of humans.

## **Avoiding Potential Problems**

To minimize the conflict between wolves and dogs, it is best to avoid areas of recent wolf activity. Wolves will concentrate much of their activity around the den and homesites. These sites may vary from year to year and can change throughout the summer. Homesites usually are forest openings or edge areas and often are near water. They can be identified by the concentration of wolf tracks, droppings and matted vegetation. It is best to do some scouting beforehand and look for wolf sign before releasing hounds. Be especially vigilant when starting dogs from a bear bait site, and make sure wolves have not been using the bait. If wolf sign, particularly the sign of wolf pups, is evident, move to another area before releasing dogs.



**What You Can Do:**

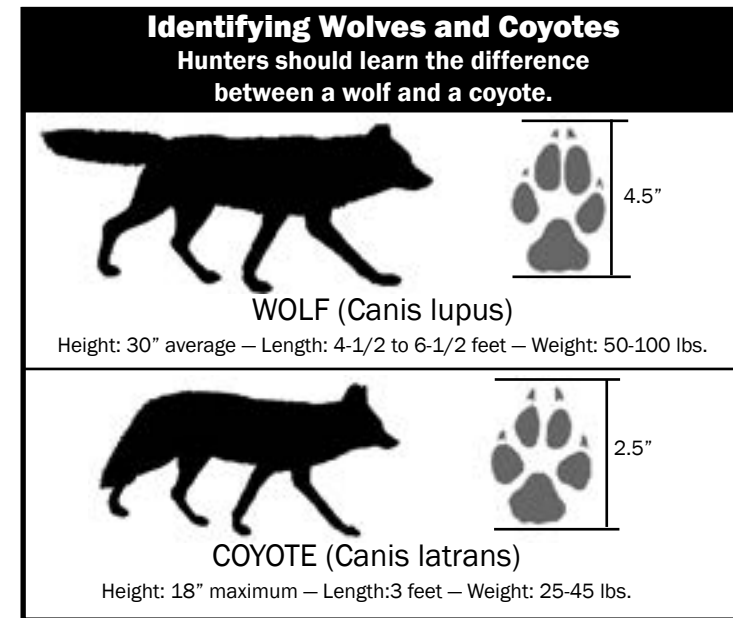
1. Report all suspected wolf-dog conflicts to the DNR immediately to allow a timely investigation.
2. Become familiar with coyote and dog tracks, so they can be correctly distinguished from wolf tracks (see "Identifying Wolves and Coyotes").
3. Consider adding bells or beepers to dog collars - some hunters have reported this can reduce wolf attacks.

**For information on hunting dog conflicts with wolves, contact the Marquette Customer Service Center at 906-228-6561.**

**To report a dog depredation, call the Report All Poaching hotline: 800-292-7800.**

**A wolf that is merely present near a dog does not authorize the use of lethal control.** Dog owners who kill a wolf or wolves in the act of preying upon their dog must observe the following guidelines:

1. The owner of a dog or his/her designated agent may use lethal means to kill a wolf that is in the act of preying upon (killing/injuring) the owner's dog.
2. Report the taking of a wolf to the DNR as soon as practical, but no later than 12 hours after the incident.
3. A person who kills a wolf that is attacking their dog shall not move or disturb the dead wolf, or the area where lethal means were used, until a DNR official is present. The person who used lethal means to kill a wolf must produce the dog that was attacked for inspection by DNR officials.
4. A DNR official will respond to the scene where lethal means were used to kill a wolf no later than 12 hours after notification.
5. The owner of the dog or his/her designated agent may report the taking of a wolf by using the Report All Poaching (RAP) hotline at 1-800-292-7800.

**Habituated, Sick or Injured Wolves**

Most wildlife has the potential to be dangerous to humans in certain situations. In most cases, people can take simple, sensible measures to avoid those situations and protect themselves against harm. Other cases may warrant higher levels of concern and professional assistance. The protection of human safety is a top priority. The DNR, USDA-Wildlife Services, and other management partners will make their best efforts to respond to reports of habituated, sick or injured wolves in a timely and professional manner. To report a potential safety issue involving wolves, please call the Report All Poaching hotline: 800-292-7800.

**Livestock Depredation**

Depredation is a predatory attack resulting in the injury or death of livestock. Under current regulations private citizens are allowed to kill a wolf that is in the act of depredation during an attack on livestock. A wolf that is merely present near livestock does not authorize the use of lethal control. The same rules outlined under wolf/dog conflicts in this document apply to the use of lethal control when a wolf is in the act of attacking livestock. In some circumstances the DNR may issue lethal control permits to farmers who have had a history of livestock depredation, these permits allow the farmer or designated agents to use lethal control on wolves that are on his/her private property up to the number of permits issued. For information on livestock conflicts with wolves, contact the Marquette Operations Service Center at 906-228-6561.

**To report a livestock depredation, call the Report All Poaching hotline: 800-292-7800.**

## Wolf Licenses and Costs

Item Number	Type of License	Cost
271	Resident License	\$100
272	Nonresident License	\$500

**1,200 licenses will be available for purchase beginning Saturday, Sept. 28 at 12 noon EDT until Oct. 31, or until the license quota is met.**

Only an individual who possesses a previous hunting license (not apprentice) or hunter-safety certificate and who will be at least 10 years of age by the first day of the wolf season may purchase a wolf license. Apprentice wolf licenses are not available. It is unlawful to obtain or purchase more than one wolf hunting license.

Licenses may be purchased from any license agent or online at [www.mdnr-elicense.com](http://www.mdnr-elicense.com).

### To purchase a license you will need one of the following forms of customer identification:

- Valid Michigan driver's license
- State of Michigan ID card (issued by the Secretary of State)
- DNR Sportcard (available through license agents or at [www.mdnr-elicense.com](http://www.mdnr-elicense.com))

Individuals who purchase a license online will receive the license **by mail within seven days**. If you do not receive your license, contact Customer Service at (517) 373-1204.

All **licenses must be signed to be valid**. Your signature on the license certifies that you meet applicable residency and hunter-safety requirements to purchase a Michigan hunting license. Make sure the information on your license is accurate. Licenses may not be altered or transferred.

Wolf licenses are valid for **any open** Wolf Management Unit (WMU), **see pgs. 12-13 for WMU maps**, until the target harvest for each unit is reached or the season has ended. Individuals will not be compensated for unused licenses at the close of the season.

Youth age 10 - 13 may hunt wolves with a firearm only on privately-owned land, and a parent or guardian, or another individual authorized by a parent or guardian who is at least 18 years old, must accompany the minor child.

The DNR shall issue a kill tag as part of the wolf hunting license. The licensee must possess the unused kill tag while hunting and provide it to a conservation officer, tribal conservation officer, law enforcement officer, or owner/occupant of private land upon request. A licensee who kills a wolf shall immediately validate the kill tag by notching out the appropriate information and attaching the tag to the wolf from the upper jaw to the eye socket or through the lower jaw in a secure and permanent manner. The kill tag shall remain attached to the wolf until the animal is registered and sealed by the DNR.

## Wolf Season Dates

- Wolf season is Nov. 15 - Dec. 31. The season will close (by WMU) prior to Dec. 31, 2013 if the target harvest for a given WMU is reached before that date. **It will be the responsibility of licensees to verify if a WMU is still open before they hunt.**
- A person shall not take a wolf at any time other than during the hunting hours and open seasons unless otherwise provided by law.

## Wolf Hunting Hours

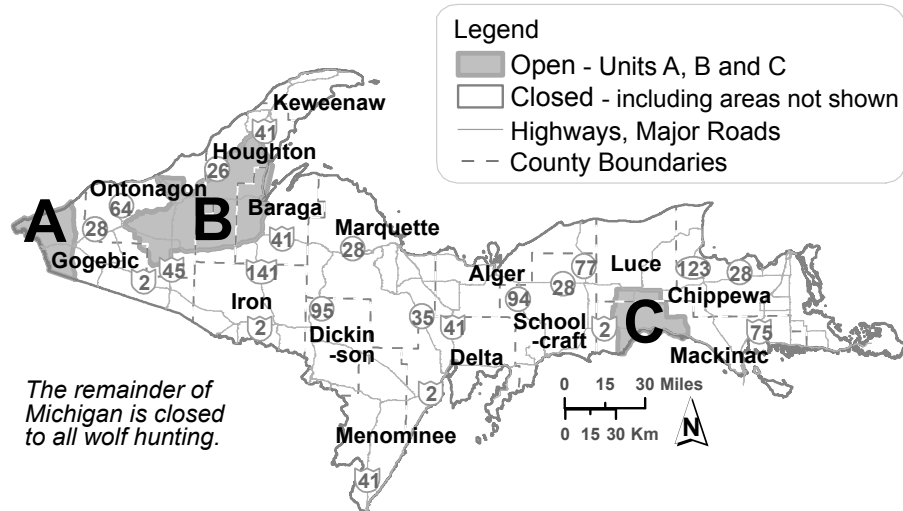
One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

- For WMU A and the portion of WMU B that falls within the Central Time Zone, add 18 minutes and subtract one hour to time shown in table.
- For the portion of WMU B that falls within the Eastern Time Zone, add 18 minutes to time shown in table.
- For WMU C, add 6 minutes to time shown in table.

Times listed in the table are adjusted for daylight-saving time.

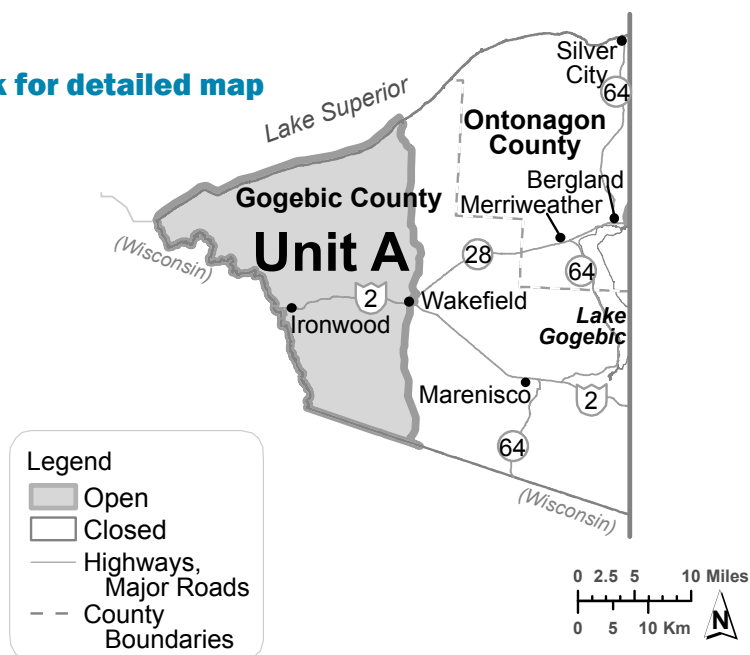
2013	Nov		Dec.	
Date	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1			7:12	5:31
2			7:13	5:30
3			7:14	5:30
4			7:15	5:30
5			7:16	5:30
6			7:17	5:30
7			7:18	5:30
8			7:19	5:30
9			7:20	5:30
10			7:21	5:30
11			7:22	5:30
12			7:23	5:30
13			7:23	5:30
14			7:24	5:30
15	6:54	5:40	7:25	5:31
16	6:55	5:39	7:25	5:31
17	6:56	5:38	7:26	5:31
18	6:57	5:38	7:27	5:32
19	6:58	5:37	7:27	5:32
20	7:00	5:36	7:28	5:32
21	7:01	5:35	7:28	5:33
22	7:02	5:35	7:29	5:33
23	7:03	5:34	7:29	5:34
24	7:04	5:34	7:30	5:35
25	7:06	5:33	7:30	5:35
26	7:07	5:33	7:30	5:36
27	7:08	5:32	7:31	5:37
28	7:09	5:32	7:31	5:37
29	7:10	5:31	7:31	5:38
30	7:11	5:31	7:31	5:39
31			7:32	5:40

## Wolf Management Units

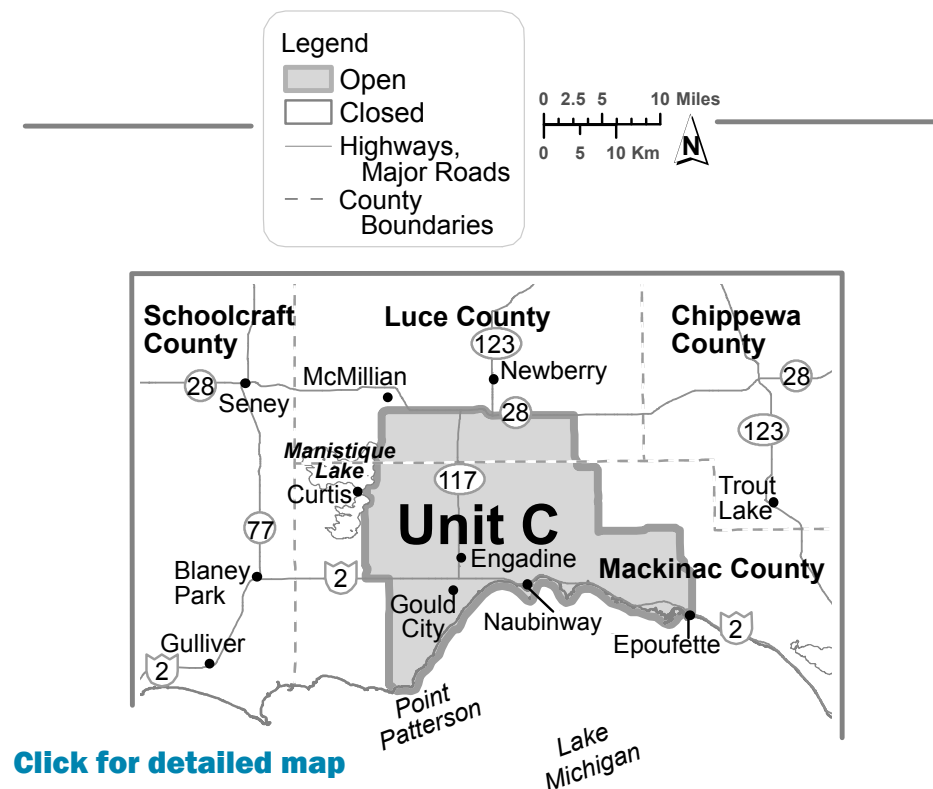
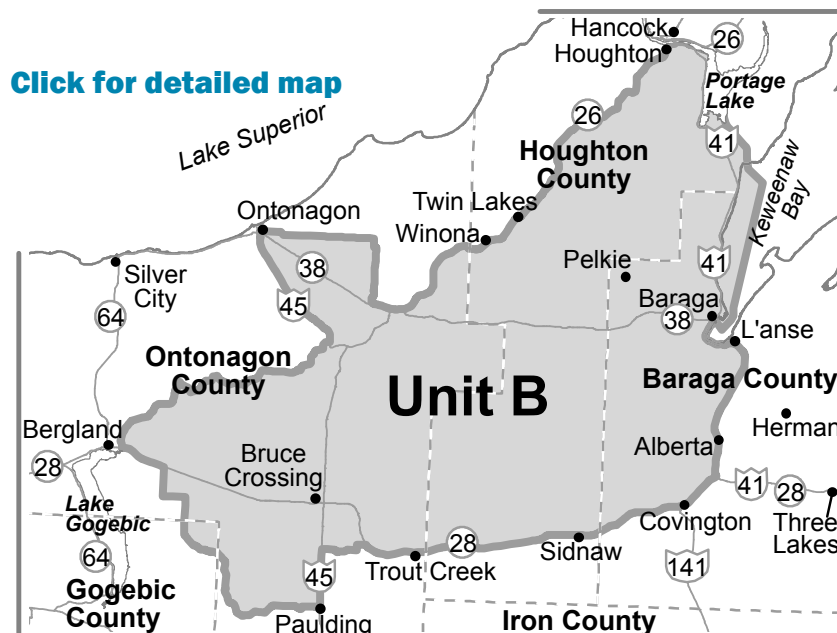


**Note:** The official and legal hunt unit boundaries are defined in Chapter XII of the Wildlife Conservation Order, which is available at [www.michigan.gov/dnr/laws](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/laws) or by contacting the nearest DNR Customer Service Center.

[Click for detailed map](#)



[Click for detailed map](#)



[Click for detailed map](#)

## Wolf Hunting Quotas

- Bag limit is **one wolf per hunter per season**.
- The target harvest for the season is 43 wolves total: 16 for WMU A, 19 for WMU B, and 8 for WMU C.
- Once the target harvest is met (or expected to be met imminently) for a WMU, **the entire unit will be closed for the season**. Notice of WMU closure will be given online and through the call-in system. Information about unit closures will also be provided at all retail license agents. The season will close 24 hours after notification of the closure has been posted online and on the call-in system. **Licensed hunters will be required to check daily** via an online system, at retail license locations, or by calling a designated phone line to determine if any WMUs have been closed.



## Reporting Your Harvest

### Call-In System Instructions

- Wolf harvest will be monitored through a call-in system, which will allow the DNR to close each WMU **prior to Dec. 31** if the target harvest for that WMU is reached or expected to be reached.
- Hunters **must call** 1-855-345-WOLF (9653) or visit [www.michigan.gov/wolves](http://www.michigan.gov/wolves) **each day before hunting** to verify that the WMU they plan to hunt is still open.
- Hunters may sign up to receive updates and notifications on their phones or other devices at: [www.michigan.gov/wolves](http://www.michigan.gov/wolves).
- If the WMU is closed, hunters may choose to move to one of the other WMUs (if open).
- If a WMU is to be closed, information will be provided on the phone message (1-855-345-WOLF), website, and through a press release. Closure will occur 24 hours from notification on the phone line and website. The date and time of the closure will be noted in the message. Hunters are encouraged to stop hunting once they receive the message that the season is to be closed. No hunting is allowed in the closed WMU after the stated closure time.
- If a wolf is harvested, hunters **must report** the take of the wolf **by the end of the day in which the wolf is taken** by calling 1-855-345-WOLF, following the prompts and entering the required information:
  - **The hunter ID** (driver's license or sportcard ID used to purchase the license and printed below the barcode on the kill tag) without the first letter, if the hunter ID has a letter.
  - **The hunter's date of birth.**
  - **WMU in which wolf was taken.**
  - **Sex of wolf taken.**



## Registering Your Harvest

- **Within 72 hours of harvest, the licensed hunter who harvested the animal must present the carcass** to a DNR check station. The DNR will seal the wolf pelt and collect one tooth for aging and genetic testing.
- If a female wolf is harvested, the hunter must submit the carcass at the time of registration or may elect to bring the female carcass back to the check station within five business days from the date of registration. Proof of sex of the animal must be retained on the carcass until the animal has been registered. Carcasses will not be retained from male wolves.
- An official seal shall not be removed from the wolf pelt until the pelt is processed or tanned.
- Subsequent to three days following the close of wolf season, it shall be unlawful to possess a wolf pelt without an official DNR seal attached unless the pelt has been previously sealed then processed or tanned.
- It is unlawful to possess or transport a wolf or parts of a wolf without a kill tag or confirming seal.
- A wolf with a radio collar may be taken by hunting in any open wolf management unit with a valid wolf license, subject to all other wolf hunting provisions. Wolves are radio-collared by the DNR to aid in monitoring and management. Collars are the property of the DNR and must be returned. Individuals taking a wolf with a collar will not be allowed to keep the collar.



## Wolf Registration Offices and Times:

Open Offices		
<b>Baraga Customer Service Center</b> 427 US-41 North Baraga, MI 49908 (906) 353-6651	<b>Newberry Customer Service Center</b> 5100 M-123 Newberry, MI 49868 (906) 293-5131	
<b>Crystal Falls Field Office</b> 1420 Highway US-2 West Crystal Falls, MI 49920 (906) 875-6622	<b>Wakefield Field Office</b> 1405 East US-2 Wakefield, MI 49968 (906) 224-1052	
<b>Marquette Customer Service Center</b> 1990 US-41 South Marquette, MI 49855 (906) 228-6561		
Open Offices-Registration Hours		
Days	Hours	Date
<b>Monday - Friday</b>	9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Nov. 15 - Jan. 3
<b>Saturday - Sunday</b>		Nov. 16 - 17

Hunters should be aware of these registration locations and times in addition to the 72-hour registration requirement when making hunting plans. **Every attempt should be made to bring wolves to the registration stations during the hours listed.**

If you are unable to register your animal at any of these locations and times, you must call 906-235-9113 to schedule a time and location for registration.

## CITES Tags for Out-of-Country Export

CITES seals are required to be on any wolf pelt that is transported out of country. As of July of 2013, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not have the capability to issue CITES seals to state wolf management programs. **If you intend to ship or transport your wolf pelt out of the country, you must acquire a CITES tag.** An application is required and has a \$100 fee. Application information can be found by visiting [www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-27.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-27.pdf) or calling 1-800-358-2104.

## Hunter Orange Required

When wolf hunting, hunters must wear a hat, cap, vest, jacket or rain gear of highly visible orange color, commonly referred to as hunter orange. The garment featuring hunter orange must be the outermost garment and must be visible from all sides. Camouflage orange garments, with 50 percent or more of the surface in hunter orange, are legal.

## Hunting Devices

Wolves may only be taken with handguns, rifles, crossbows, bows and arrows, shotguns and muzzleloading firearms including black powder handguns. It is legal to hunt wolves with any caliber of firearm except a .22 caliber or smaller rimfire (rifle or handgun). During the wolf season, a wolf hunter may carry afield a bow and arrow, crossbow and firearm. When hunting wolves, crossbow hunters must use only arrows, bolts and quarrels with a broadhead hunting type of point not less than 7/8 of an inch wide with a minimum of 14 inches in length.

The use of any type of trap or dogs is prohibited.

## Shell Capacity for Shotguns and Centerfire Rifles

It is unlawful to hunt with a semi-automatic shotgun or semi-automatic rifle that can hold more than six shells in the barrel and magazine combined. Fully automatic firearms are illegal.

## Artificial Lights

The use of artificial lights for the take of wolves is prohibited.

## Bait

Bait may be used to take wolves. Hunters may use game animals and game birds or their parts, lawfully taken and possessed as bait, only during the open season for those animals or birds. Domestic animals, or parts of domestic animals, other game, protected animals, birds or deer parts from taxidermy operations may not be used as bait.

## Elevated Platforms

Hunters may hunt from elevated platforms and treestands. Hunters may also hunt using ground blinds. See 2013 Hunting and Trapping Digest for more regulations related to elevated platforms and ground blinds.



The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 created a funding mechanism for state wildlife agencies to restore and manage their wildlife resources. A federal excise tax on firearms and ammunition, bows and arrows is collected by the Internal Revenue Service and apportioned to states through a formula based on the number of licensed hunters and the size of each state.

Eligible states are those that have passed laws preventing the use of hunting license fees for any purpose other than managing the state's wildlife. The federal excise tax, along with hunter license fees, are used to acquire lands; protect, restore and manage wildlife habitats; manage wildlife populations; conduct wildlife research and surveys; provide hunter access; and develop, operate and maintain facilities and infrastructure necessary to manage wildlife resources. Additionally, a specific portion of the federal excise tax is dedicated for hunter education, and for developing and managing shooting ranges. Since its inception in 1937, Michigan's share of the Wildlife Restoration Funds has reached over \$275 million.

## Need information?

Contact a Customer Service Center listed below, open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. or visit us online.

### Baraga

427 US-41 North  
Baraga, MI 49908  
906-353-6651

### Bay City

3580 State Park Drive  
Bay City, MI 48706  
989-684-9141

### Cadillac

8015 Mackinaw Trail  
Cadillac, MI 49601  
231-775-9727

### Gaylord

1732 W. M-32  
Gaylord, MI 49735  
989-732-3541

### Marquette

1990 US-41 South  
Marquette, MI 49855  
906-228-6561

### Newberry

5100 M-123  
Newberry, MI 49868  
906-293-5131

### Plainwell

621 N. 10th St.  
Plainwell, MI 49080  
269-685-6851

### Roscommon

I-75 & M-18 South,  
8717 N. Roscommon Rd.  
Roscommon, MI 48653  
989-275-5151

### Rose Lake\*

8562 E. Stoll Rd.  
East Lansing, MI 48823  
517-641-4903

(\*This is a field office)

### Southfield

26000 W. Eight Mile Rd.  
Southfield, MI 48034  
248-359-9040

## Helpful URLs:

Learn more about the DNR: [www.michigan.gov/dnr](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr)

Find us on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/midnr](http://www.facebook.com/midnr)

Follow us on Twitter at [www.twitter.com/MichiganDNR](http://www.twitter.com/MichiganDNR)



### Sign up for e-mail from the DNR!

Visit [www.michigan.gov/dnr](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr) and click on the red envelope.

### Direct DNR website URLs:

Hunting and Trapping: [www.michigan.gov/hunting](http://www.michigan.gov/hunting)

Pure Michigan Hunt: [www.michigan.gov/puremichiganhunt](http://www.michigan.gov/puremichiganhunt)

DNR Digests and Guides: [www.michigan.gov/dnrdigests](http://www.michigan.gov/dnrdigests)

Michigan Waterfowl Legacy: [www.michigan.gov/mwl](http://www.michigan.gov/mwl)

Deer: [www.michigan.gov/deer](http://www.michigan.gov/deer)

Black Bear: [www.michigan.gov/bear](http://www.michigan.gov/bear)

Wild Turkeys: [www.michigan.gov/turkey](http://www.michigan.gov/turkey)

Wolf: [www.michigan.gov/wolves](http://www.michigan.gov/wolves)

Elk: [www.michigan.gov/elk](http://www.michigan.gov/elk)

Ducks and Geese: [www.michigan.gov/waterfowl](http://www.michigan.gov/waterfowl)

Information and "How To" of Trapping and Fur Harvesting: [www.michigan.gov/trapping](http://www.michigan.gov/trapping)

Mi-HUNT: [www.michigan.gov/mihunt](http://www.michigan.gov/mihunt)

Explore Michigan's Wetland Wonders: [www.michigan.gov/wetlandwonders](http://www.michigan.gov/wetlandwonders)

Public Hunting on Private Lands: [www.michigan.gov/hap](http://www.michigan.gov/hap)

Invasive Species: [www.michigan.gov/invasivespecies](http://www.michigan.gov/invasivespecies)

Shooting Ranges: [www.michigan.gov/shootingranges](http://www.michigan.gov/shootingranges)

Emerging Diseases: [www.michigan.gov/wildlifedisease](http://www.michigan.gov/wildlifedisease)

### Michigan Department of Natural Resources

#### Wildlife Division

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